This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor concerning the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains authentic information of events in the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty or safety.—Benjamin Franklin.

WHOLE NO. 1439 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 46

(From November 7 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A.F.L. Seeks Labor Peace, Green Says

In the Interest of Unity, Federation Is Willing to Take Up Dispute With C. I. O. at Point Where Conference Terminated Last Year; Agreement Held Possible If Efforts to Effect a Settlement Are Based On Sincerity.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor sincerely desires solidarity in the labor movement and earnestly believes that unity is possible if peace efforts are approached in disinterested, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said, in an editorial in the American Federationist entitled "Unity Within the Labor Movement." To this end, the Federation, he declared "has offered to take up the dispute where we left off a year ago, to meet at the conference table again without commitment and without reservations."

The text of Mr. Green's editorial follows:

"There can be no question but that wage-earners throughout the country and the Nation as a whole want a united labor movement. The Houston Convention authorized the Executive Council to stand ready to respond to any genuine appeal for peace, or any definite and sincere proposal looking to reunite the labor movement.

Dual Organization Difficulties Increase

"The American Federation of Labor believes the difficulties in the way of unity are not insurmountable if they are sincere and disinterested efforts to make peace. Questions of overlapp-

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(From November 7 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Railway Officials Call Off Pay Slash

Yield to Fact Finding Board Recommendation Against 15 Per Cent Wage Reduction For Million Railroad Employes.

Chicago, Ill.—About two hundred top railway executives at a meeting of the Association of American Railroads here decided this week to call off the slash of 930,000 employes 15 per cent on December 1. This action, which definitely set at rest the threat of a nation-wide strike of railway employes, was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the emergency fact finding board formed by President Roosevelt to examine the wage cut proposal, which would have taken $250,000,000 annually from the pay envelopes of the employes. The board found that railway wages are not high even as compared with wages in comparable industries and held that a wage reduction in the railroad industry "would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally."

These findings represented the unanimous judgment of the members of the board, which consisted of Judge Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court, chairman; Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, and Professor Harry A. Millis, formerly director of economics at the University of Chicago.

Furthering President Roosevelt's railroad program, the railroads have announced a joint meeting in Washington; between representatives of railroad management and railroad labor to begin work on legislative measures for rehabilitation of the railway industry.

(From November 7 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Many Wage Boosts Won by Machinists

Living Standards For Thousands of Union Members and Their Families Are Raised by Agreements With Employers.

Washington, D. C.—An analysis of some of the recent agreements negotiated with employers by the International Association of Machinists indicates the material benefits workers obtain from membership in a local industrial union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and applying the A. F. of L. policy of collective hours, wages and work conditions by means of faithfully observed contracts with employers.

A survey of 170 agreements negotiated in a two-weeks' period reported by H. W. Brown, general vice president of the Machinists Association, reveals the following typical gains in wages for members of the union:

In Eureka, Calif., a wage increase of 11c per week was obtained in an agreement negotiated with Firestone Service Stores.

The agreement signed by P. Berry & Sons, Hartford, Conn., provided a wage increase of approximately 3½ cents an hour.

In Alton, Ill., the agreement with the Heckett Machine & Engine Company included wage increases upward to 15 cents per hour, establishing a minimum hourly rate of 52 cents for machinists.

The agreement with the U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., provided a 5 cent increase for journeyman machinists, tool and die makers and

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SIX-MAN BOARD MEETS TO DRAFT LEGISLATIVE AID FOR RAILWAYS

Constructive Rehabilitation Plan Presented by Representatives of Railroad Employes.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The six-man committee appointed by President Roosevelt to explore methods designed to financially rehabilitate the railroads of the United States met here following the cancellation by the railroad officials of their proposal for a 15 per cent wage reduction affecting nearly a million railway employes to the tune of $250,000,000 annually. The cancellation was ordered at a meeting of the railway officials in Chicago in accordance with the recommendation of the Emergency Fact-Finding Board appointed by the President to consider and report on the wage slash proposal.

Members of the Railway Rehabilitation Committee are Carl R. Gray, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific; M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Ernest E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway; George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association; B. M. Jewell, president of the Railroad

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Low Wages on Roads Built With Aid Of Government Subsidies Condemned

A. F. of L. Convention Declares Army Engineers Employ Relief Workers in Construction of Federal Highways at Lower Rates of Pay Than Prevail in Private Industry.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The appropriation by Congress of $215,000,000 to aid the States in the construction of highways during the two years ending June 30, 1941, was approved by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, but at the same time the convention condemned the present practice of having highway construction done under the direction of engineers of the U. S. Army, frequently with workers obtained from relief lists and paid lower wages than prevail in private industry.

The subject came before the convention in the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Large Portion of Fund Aid in Wages

"Hereafter the construction of highways by the States with the aid of Federal funds," the report said, "may include such roads and landscape development, including such sanitary and other facilities as may be deemed reasonably necessary to provide for the suitable accommodation of the public, all within the highway limits of such and adjacent publicly owned or controlled recreation areas of United States and with provision for convenient and safe access thereto by pedestrian and vehicular traffic as may be approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

"The employment of workers on highway construction is of the greatest benefit as it is estimated that 70 per cent of the funds appropriated goes to labor."

The convention adopted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions: "That the $215,000,000 appropriation, but insisting that there should be certain definite protection with respect to wage standards:

"Your committee while approving of

(Continued on Page 2)

A. F. of L. Plans Probe of Employers Policy of Blacklisting Aged Workers

Executive Council Will Urge Congress to Order an Investigation of Industry's Practice of Imposing Age Limits on Toilers' Right to Earn a Living by Their Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here and by the recent A. F. of L. annual convention at Houston, Texas, to continue its efforts to persuade Congress to investigate the widespread practice of applying age discrimination to workers in both private and public employment, including the use of pension, retirement, compensation, and group insurance laws or private provisions covering these subjects in connection with the discrimination.

On the subject of an investigation by the Government of age discrimination the Executive Council reported to the convention that during the last session of Congress "H. J. Res. 452, proposed to determine the nature and effect of economic conditions or statutory provisions tending to produce unfair discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining or retaining employment in public service

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A. F. of L. Favors 30-Year Optional Retirement for Government Employes

Annuities for Widows of Federal Workers Are Also Supported by Annual A. F. of L. Convention.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, reaffirmed the previous declarations of the Federation in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the thirty-year optional retirement of Government employes and provision for the payment of an annuity to the widows of annuitants.

The resolution which the convention adopted was introduced by delegates of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, National Association of Letter Carriers, International Associa-

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UNIONS SIGN UP AUTO DEALERS IN SAN JOSE

Machinists and Teamsters End Two Months' Strike With Twenty-five Agreements.

San Jose, Calif. (AFLWNS).—Officials of the Automobile Mechanics Local of the International Association of Machinists and the Miscellaneous Employes Local of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs International Brotherhood negotiated agreements with 25 San Jose automobile dealers which ended the two months' strike.

The agreements, which run until October 15, 1939, retain the preferential hiring clause of the old agreements and ban wage cuts. The work week was lengthened from 40 to 44 hours, but employes will be paid for the extra time at hourly rates.

It was reported that negotiations are under way for agreements with the Service Station Operators and Parts Clerks Locals.

The strike affected approximately 500 men.

UNIONS IN VANCOUVER LIST NUMEROUS GAINS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—The organized labor movement in this thriving metropolis of British Columbia is marching steadily onward in its program of improving the conditions of the workers by establishing new unions and securing up-to-date agreements with employers.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local No. 69, has obtained a new agreement from 11 of the leading firms in its jurisdiction providing a wage scale of $1 per hour and a 40 hour week.

The Grain Elevator Employes Union has entered the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks is increasing its membership rapidly.

The officials of the Retail Clerks Union report that 90 per cent of the members and 100 per cent of the grocery clerks in Woodwards department store have joined the union and wage negotiations are under way for an agreement providing the same conditions that prevail in the Safeway, Piggly Wiggly and Superior stores.

Local 692, International Association of Machinists, has negotiated an agreement with the Harrand Drydock Company, the largest firm of its sort in British Columbia. The agreement covers ship machinists, fitters, specialists and helpers, is the first contract the union has had with the company in many years. Machinists union officials said they expect to secure a charter for the machinists in the Boeing Aircraft plant within a short time.

Election Routed CIO, Says Green

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on the election results:

"The C. I. O. and its political dummy, Labor's Non-Partisan League were routed in the election on all fronts.

"The voters turned against every candidate who gave aid or comfort to the C. I. O. leadership, even in States where the C. I. O. concentrated its campaign.

"By this time the proof is overwhelming that the American public is sick and tired of the tactics and philosophy of the C. I. O."

FRISCO CLERKS BENEFIT IN STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Higher Pay, Better Vacations and Seniority Secured in Agreement With Department Stores.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Three thousand employes of department stores in San Francisco returned to their counters following the settlement of the 55-day strike called by the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, A. F. of L. affiliate. The union membership accepted the final agreement by a vote of 1,968 to 1,014. The agreement, negotiated by Mayor Rossi's Committee of Ten, was also ratified by the San Francisco Retailers' Council, which represented the 35 struck stores.

The basic wage under the agreement is raised from $15 to $16 a week. The vacation schedule was increased. Employes now receive one week's vacation with pay for a year's work and two weeks for two years.

The agreement provides a guarantee of four hours pay for all employes who report to work. Notices of discharge will be given in writing.

The length of the work week is fixed at 40 hours within 6 days. The seniority principle is accepted. The union is recognized as the collective bargaining agency for the 35 stores involved in the dispute. Controversies over the agreement will be referred to a board of adjustment and a board of arbitration. If an agreement is not reached the board is authorized to call in an outside arbitrator, whose vote will decide the issue. The only shortcoming in the agreement from the point of view of the union is the fact that it does not provide for the union shop.

How Seniority Works

In explaining the seniority principle, which was one of the chief contentions during the strike, Larry Vail, secretary of the union, said:

"The employer must recognize the principle of seniority in laying off or rehiring employes. The employer also agrees to recognize the principle in transfers from one department to another, or in promotions, when merit and ability are equal."

Roosevelt Urged to Appoint Locher District of Columbia Commissioner

Prominent Labor Leader Is Backed for Position by Citizens of the Nation's Capital, Central Labor Union Secretary Says; A. F. of L. Executive Council Have Also Asked the Nation's Executive to Name Locher.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt was urged to name his vote for John Locher, well known Washington labor official and public spirited citizen, as one of the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia to succeed George E. Allen, who recently resigned.

The recommendation was in the form of a telegram signed by Frank Colesecretary of the Washington Central Labor Union, and sent to the President at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The telegram stated:

"On election day, November 8, voters of this country will register their choice for public officials.

"Citizens of the District of Columbia are denied this privilege. There is, however, an important office in the District of Columbia to be filled at the present time, that of Commissioner for the District.

"Were the citizens of the District of Columbia permitted to register their vote on November 8, there is no doubt that they would elect John Locher to that important position.

"You have requested that organized labor in the United States support candidates who are favorable to your administration.

"You being the only person permitted to select a public official in the District of Columbia, organized labor is at this time requesting that you cast your vote on Tuesday, November 8, for John Locher as Commissioner for the District of Columbia.

"May we expect your vote for our candidate?"

Favored by Labor Movement

Mr. Locher is president of the Washington Central Labor Union, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council, and a former member of the

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Restaurant Union Wants Workmen's Compensation

Vancouver, B. C., Canada (AFLWNS). —The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union here is asking the government of British Columbia to include the catering industry in the workmen's compensation act. Union spokesmen claim that workers in this industry are injured from time to time and report that recently-four workers were badly scalded, which caused them to lay off work for from two to eight weeks.

Union Printers Gain Pay Increase Contract

Marshall, Texas (AFLWNS).—A strike by the Typographical Union here in a wage controversy brought about a one-day suspension of The Marshall News-Messenger.

The strike was settled and the publication of the paper resumed when union officials and the publisher agreed on a new contract in which the scale was set at 93½ cents an hour, for a 45-hour week and a $1.50 an hour per week bonus for day work and 94½ cents an hour for night work.

Union officials said that the new wage scale goes into effect in all printing plants, of Marshall. Printers in several commercial shops joined the News-Messenger employes in their wage demands.

10 Million Workers Are Unemployed

A. F. of L. Reports Trend of Jobs Is Upward But the Continued Existence of a Large Unemployed Army Constitutes Our Major Industrial Problem.

Washington, D. C.—Business is improving, Employment is shared over half a million laid-off workers in four weeks. But months will undoubtedly elapse before the 8,000,000 men and women who were dismissed when the business recession broke out last year will be made the recipients of pay envelopes again. This is the substance of the employment report of the American Federation of Labor issued on October, 1938.

800,000 Re-employed

In a statement entitled "What the Figures Tell," the Federation said:

"Of the 10,000,000 who were sent back to their jobs in September, the largest employment gain in any month since the business recession started a year ago. These figures are from the American Federation of Labor employment reports based on union, employment and the Federal Government and other reliable sources. In October, according to reports from these sources, employment increased still further. Our weekly figures show that unemployment decreased from 14.0 per cent of the total membership reported in September to 12.5 per cent in the first part of October.

Ten Million Still Jobless

"In spite of these gains, however, unemployment is still at a very high level. Our estimate shows 10,249,000 out of work in September, and although the October gains have reduced this figure somewhat, it is probably still more than 10,000,000 still out of work.

"Employment gains in September are considerably greater than the usual seasonal gain, which is further evidence that business recovery is again under way. The Labor Department reports that, while it is not yet to the normal

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Wage Increases Landed By Two Detroit Unions

Detroit, Mich. (AFLWNS).—A six-cent hourly wage increase was won for the employes of the Kelley Sausage Factory here by Sausage Workers Local Union, officials said the firm refused to grant employes a wage increase agreed to six months ago. Finally the employer signed the agreement granting four hours. Following this maintenance of membership drive, the manager of the factory called in the union business agent and agreed to pay a six-cent hourly increase for all workers now in the place.

The Retail Union in Detroit made a great gain when it signed a closed shop agreement with the Wagner Pie Company providing for a ten per cent increase in wages for the bakery workers in the plant.

ACTORS AND MUSICIANS SIGN UP FRISCO FAIR

Entertainment Field for Big 1939 Exposition Is Completely Unionized.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The entire entertainment field of the Golden Gate International Exposition which will be held on both sides of the bay during the world during 1939 will be operated by trade union members.

This important development was finalized with the signing here of an agreement by Chief Director Harris Connick with Local Union No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, having jurisdiction over the entire bay area. The musicians agreement followed the signing of similar pacts by the American Federation of Actors, through its executive secretary, Ralph Whitehead. The two agreements completely unionize all the entertainment sponsored by the exposition management.

Both agreements contain "no stoppage of work" clauses "under any conditions," set up working provisions and minimum salary scales for all musicians as well as entertainers in night clubs, cafes and vaudeville.

Officials of the Musicians Union claim the contract was without precedent in connection with world's fair activities.

"It means the expenditure of $456,000 for local musicians," said Eddie H. Love, secretary of the union. "This amount will be disbursed in one year as compared to $200,000 for the same purpose in two years of the Chicago fair."

Kroger Bakery Strikers Aided by Detroit Labor

Detroit, Mich. (AFLWNS).—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor has inaugurated a strike fund for the strikers at the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, starting off the good work with an appropriation of $50. The Bakers Union here is engaged in a severe struggle with the food store chain. The union has filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging the Kroger concern with violating the unfair labor practices provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Dictatorial Demand of Lewis Wrecked A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Peace Conference

Agreement Reached by Committees Representing Both Groups Was Completely Nullified Last December by the Absolutist Edict of the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

In view of the recognized desire of working men and women for a united labor movement, it is important to reiterate the indisputable fact that John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, originally established by a secession group to overthrow majority rule and democratic procedure in the American Federation of Labor, was solely responsible for the collapse of the peace conference in Washington last December between two committees representing, respectively, the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization. This unfortunate setback to labor unity was stressed in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the recent annual convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas.

Membership of Peace Conference Committees

The American Federation of Labor committee to the Washington conference consisted of Geo. M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Matthew Woll, first vice president of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, and G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. They are all members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Harrison was chairman of the A. F. of L. Conference.

The C. I. O. committee at the conference consisted of ten members. It was headed by Philip Murray, of the United Mine Workers of America. In addition to Mr. Murray the Committee for Industrial Organization was represented by the following officers of C. I. O. affiliates: Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers; Joseph Curran, chief executive officer of the National Maritime Union; Harvey Fremming, president of the Oil Well and Refinery Workers; James Carey, president of the United Radio Workers; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Abraham Planer, president of State, County and Municipal Workers, Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, and William

Labor Unity Scuttled by Lewis

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, the A. F. of L. Committee reported to the Executive Council, met, discussed the main questions in the controversy, and agreed upon a line of action which would have united the labor movement in one solid family such as existed for half a century prior to the rebellion of the C. I. O. leaders against the principles of democratic procedure and majority rule prescribed by the constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., with a ruthlessness combining the democracy-destroying and malevolent totalitarianism autocracies ruled by Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, irrevocably vetoed the agreement reached by representatives of his own C. I. O. unions with representatives of the American Federation of Labor and decreed that the conference must swallow his undemocratic and un-American scheme bait, hook and sinker.

C. I. O. Dictator Orders Agreement Scrapped

The American Federation of Labor Committee would that the agreement reached by the two committees was constructive, equitable, would bring about peace in the labor movement and should be accepted. But the irresponsible dictator in charge of the destinies of the C. I. O. insisted that his plan must be adopted exclusively and totally by the peace conference.

Walking haughtily out of the conference room, a well-known autocratic King of France once declared, "I am the State." Lewis, in effect, that he was the Committee for Industrial Organization, and that any agreement reached by representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization in conference with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor must be scrapped if they were at variance with the views of His Majesty, King of the C. I. O.

Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. group and spokesman for Lewis, laid down the ultimatum to the A. F. of L. Committee that unless they accepted Lewis's destructive and impossible demands the proceedings of the peace conference were absolutely useless. And the peace conference collapsed.

TEXT OF A. F. OF L. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The plain and incontrovertible facts regarding the responsibility for the break-up of the Washington peace conference were contained in the report of the A. F. of L. committee to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and included by the Council in its report to the Houston convention. The text of the report of the A. F. of L. committee's report:

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

Your Committee, authorized and empowered to negotiate a settlement with the C. I. O. desires to submit its report of the recent conferences with representatives of the C. I. O.

Your Committee, pursuant to arrangements previously made by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the C. I. O., met in conference with ten representatives of the C. I. O. in Washington, D. C., November 22, 1937, and continued with intermittent conferences until December 21, 1937.

During the various conferences your Committee advised the representatives of the C. I. O. that it had full and complete authority to negotiate a settlement of the controversy and we were assured by the C. I. O. representatives that they too had full committee authority. Many times their statement was will be disclosed by facts referred to later in this report.

First Three Terms of Both Groups

At the first conference, the representatives of the C. I. O. proposed:

1. That all C. I. O. organizations be chartered and admitted to the A. F. of L. and given membership in the A. F. of L. Industrial Union Department.

2. That all C. I. O. organizations when chartered and admitted to the A. F. of L. would be entitled to and enjoy the same rights and privileges as all other affiliated organizations.

3. That the A. F. of L. agree to the industrial form of organization for certain industries.

4. That the A. F. of L. agree to amend its constitution so as to prohibit the A. F. of L. Executive Council from exercising the power and authority to suspend affiliated International and National Unions, except on authority and by direction of a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The representatives proposed your committee suggested that the A. F. of L. would admit all previously affiliated unions and all those unions suspended as well as those unions that withdrew from the A. F. of L. That other labor unions were reaffiliated any and all other questions that would and would be taken up in conference and adjusted under the terms of which the C. I. O. counter-proposal by your committee was rejected by the representatives of the C. I. O.

Conferees Reach Agreement

The balance of our conferences were then occupied by a general discussion in an effort to develop a basis for agreement. After much discussion we reached the following basis of agreement:

That there were no major difficulties, only minor jurisdictional questions affecting the twelve original A. F. of L. unions that had been suspended and withdrew from the A. F. of L. and therefore there were no obstacles to their return to the A. F. of L., but since the C. I. O. had established twenty additional unions in the same fields occupied by the A. F. of L. unions it would be necessary to consider each of these twenty new C. I. O. unions separately on the matters affecting the conflict with the A. F. of L. unions. In order to put some of this phase of the matter it was agreed that:

a. The original A. F. of L. unions would not apply to be admitted to the A. F. of L. until all matters affecting the 20 new C. I. O. unions were adjusted so that the interest of all would be established for each of these 20 new C. I. O. unions and for conflicting claims to resolve the conflict or to work out a mutually acceptable understanding.

c. That when these conflicts (b) were adjusted, then the membership of the C. I. O. unions would be admitted into the A. F. of L. concurrently with the original A. F. of L. Unions.

d. That if all other matters were adjusted the A. F. of L. Executive Council would consider recommending the amending of the constitution of the A. F. of L. to provide that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. could grant to unions an affiliated International or National Union or revoke its charter on direct authority of a convention of the A. F. of L.

e. That a special convention of the A. F. of L. would be held within a reasonable time (not more than 30 days) after all matters were adjusted and all unions would be given an opportunity to representation with all rights and privileges of the A. F. of L. unions.

f. That we would agree to specify certain industries where the industrial form of organization would apply.

Murray Asked Delay to Confer With His Principals

As stated above, this basis for agreement was accepted by the C. I. O. Committee. It was further agreed to advise the Press of the agreement.

At the request of Chas. P. Howard,

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Dictatorial Demand of Lewis Wrecked A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Peace Conference

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acting C. I. O. Chairman, it was decided out of courtesy to Mr. Philip Murray, who was absent from the conference at the time this understanding was reached, to delay the public announcement until he could be advised of the understanding.

When Mr. Murray was informed of the understanding he requested that the conference recess until another day so that he could consult with his principals in the C. I. O.

When the Conference reconvened at a later date, Mr. Murray refused to carry out the understanding reached and proposed that the entire controversy be referred to a sub-committee. While your committee insisted that the understanding be carried out, we did agree to confer through a sub-committee. Accordingly a sub-committee of John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, William Green and George M. Harrison was appointed.

Lewis Vetoes Conference Agreement; Makes Dual Unionism Proposal

This sub-committee met again, but at this meeting your representatives agreed Mr. Lewis to accept the understanding reached with the representatives of the C. I. O. This he declined to do. He vetoed what they had agreed to.

Mr. Lewis then proposed that the A. F. of L. charter and admit 3 C. I. O. unions (22) to the A. F. of L. with all rights and privileges and after they were in the A. F. of L. matters of conflict be taken up in conference but with the understanding that when these unions were admitted to the A. F. of L. they could not later be suspended if the points of conflict were not adjusted.

Your representatives pointed out that the proposal was impractical because it would establish dual unionism within the A. F. of L. It would settle nothing.

Murray Delivers Lewis's Ultimatum; Conference Terminates

Since Mr. Lewis would not yield in his position, the negotiations of the sub-committee were adjourned. Subsequently a report was made to the last C. I. O.-A. F. of L. Conference Committee.

At this, the final meeting of the Joint C. I. O.-A. F. of L. Conference, Mr. Murray advised your Committee that unless we were willing to accept the Lewis proposal there was no good to be accomplished by holding further meetings. Faced with this situation, the conference terminated.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEORGE M. HARRISON,
MATTHEW WOLL,
G. M. BUGNIAZET,
A. F. of L. Conference Committee.

Many Wage Boosts Won by Machinists

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machinists welders, making the new rates 72 cents machinists, 77 cents for tool and die makers and welders, apprentices also received a 5 cent increase, making a range of 40 cents per hour.

In Valparaiso, Ind., the agreement with the McGill Mfg. Company established a rate of 81 cents for machinists, 87½ for tool and die makers and 62 cents for unspecified workers; these are minimum rates, other rates being graduated upward. The agreement provided an increase from 4 cents to 5 cents per hour, averaging 15 per cent in most cases.

Highway Employes Get Higher Pay

A memorandum of understanding was reached with the Idaho State Highway Department under which working forces men formerly receiving $175 now receive $225 per month; auto mechanics formerly receiving 75 cents an hour now receive 85 to 92 cents per hour; the wages of helpers were increased from 50 to 70 cents per hour; apprentices from 40 to 60 cents per hour; washers and greasers, also runners, 45 to 65 cents an hour.

In St. Louis, Mo., the agreement with the William C. Johnson and Fuller Machinery Company included a wage increase of 11 2/3 cents an hour for journeymen machinists, raising the rate from 53 1/3 to 65 cents and an increase of 15 cents per hour for helpers, raising their rate from 40 to 55 cents an hour. The agreement with the General Brake Service Corporation granted a 5 cents per hour increase to a portion of the employes.

Agreements negotiated with 5 breweries in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., fixed the rate for journeymen and auto mechanics at $170 per month in lieu of the former rate of $155; the new rate for greasers is $130 per month in lieu of $115 per month.

Trucking Companies Increase Wages

In New York City the renewed agreements with the Storch Trucking Company, Mulligan Leasing and Forwarding Company and the Chemical Trucking Company provided increases from $30 to $36 a week and from $40 to $45 per week for working foremen; the maximum reduction of 4 hours in the week's schedule with an increase of 10 cents per hour.

LABORERS UNION GROWS

Santa Barbara, Calif. (AFLWNS)—Fifteen new members were added in one week to the rapidly growing roster of Santa Barbara Laborers' and Hodcarriers' Union Local No. 591, affiliated with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America.

Specialists employed by the Thomas Jon & Botts Company, Elizabeth, N. J., now receive 85 cents per hour instead of 75 cents per hour under the agreement negotiated with that firm.

In Akron, Ohio, the agreement with the Walker Sales Company awards auto mechanics 80 cents per hour, an increase of 15 cents per hour; washers and greasers are paid $20 per week in lieu of the old rate of $15 per week.

The agreement finalized with the Osgood Company, Marion, Ohio, includes wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 cents per hour.

Tool and die makers employed by the Stonite Products Company, Philadelphia, Pa., are granted a wage of $1 per hour in lieu of a previous rate of 90 cents, and production workers receive an increase of 15 cents per hour.

Increase Won in 12 Auto Body Shops

The agreement negotiated with 12 auto body shops in Memphis, Tenn., provides a rate of 90 cents per hour for body and fenderwork in lieu of 75 cents per hour previously paid; apprentices now receive from 40 to 55 cents per hour as a starting rate in lieu of the previous rate of 25 to 40 cents.

Under the agreement negotiated with the A. H. Larson Garage, Vancouver, Washington, a five cent per hour increase was added to the auto mechanics who now receive 85 to 92 cents per hour, and a 15 cent increase was added to the rate of body and fenderwork, giving them a 90 cent rate. The agreement with the Fred Larson Auto Service, Vancouver, gave the auto mechanics a new rate of 90 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, with the 44 hour week instead of the old 48 hour week.

In Spokane, Wash., the agreement with Jerry's Garage grants an 8 cent per hour increase, establishing a 90 cent rate for auto mechanics and a 75 per hour for body and fendermen.

The agreement signed with Moore Machine and Forge Works as a part of the employer.

Agreements negotiated with 5 breweries in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., fixed the rate for journeymen and auto mechanics at $170 per month in lieu of the former rate of $155; the new rate for greasers is $130 per month in lieu of $115 per month.

Trucking Companies Increase Wages

In New York City the renewed agreements with the Storch Trucking Company, Mulligan Leasing and Forwarding Company and the Chemical Trucking Company provided increases from $30 to $36 a week and from $40 to $45 per week for working foremen; the maximum reduction of 4 hours in the week's schedule with an increase of 10 cents per hour.

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Specialists employed by the Thomas Jon

Roosevelt Urged to Appoint Locher District of Columbia Commissioner

(Continued from Page 1)

District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, in Washington, he was the Central Labor Union's delegate to the recent A. F. of L. convention in Houston, Texas.

In view of the fact that the thousands of workering men and women in the District of Columbia are profoundly interests in the administration of the District government, it is their general belief that the workers should have a representative on the Board of Commissioners to administer the law.

The appointment of Mr. Locher to the board has been strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor unions in the District. In addition, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Maryland State and D. C. Federation of Labor have requested the President to appoint Mr. Locher.

President Green of the A. F. of L. conferred with President Roosevelt asking that Mr. Locher be placed on the Board of Commissioners.

Supported by Business Men

A large number of business associations in the District and individual business men have also endorsed Mr. Locher for the position.

Although in the neighborhood of one hundred persons have been suggested for the position, it is believed that he will be appointed in the justice of organized labor's request for representation on the Board of Commissioners and name Mr. Locher to fill the vacancy.

Low Wages on Roads Built With Aid Of Government Subsidies Condemned

(Continued from Page 1)

this additional expenditure of Federal funds for labor and incidental construction, cannot overlook the question of wages to labor which is involved.

"Highway construction is largely carried on through contracts awarded private contractors who pay the prevailing wage.

Army Engineers Employ Relief List Workers

"Some of this construction work is done under the direction of the Army Engineers, and it is understood that in many instances they secure their labor from lists of those on relief.

"Representatives of International Unions find that not only are the idle members of their organization given no opportunity for employment on highway projects under the direction of Army engineers, but that contractors for highway construction find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure contracts because of the lower wages paid to workmen who are under the direction of Army engineers.

Prevailing Wage Urged for All Highway Work

"Your committee, while heartily in favor of additional highway construction, recommends that the Executive Council make an investigation of the facts to which your committee refers, and take such action thereon as will protect the standard of wages established by private road contractors, and assure idle members of trade union organizations an equal opportunity for employment at the prevailing wage on all additional highway construction provided for in Public Bill No. 584.

"Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council examine the Bacon-Davis Act with the object of discovering whether this act may not be applied to all highway construction so that the prevailing wage may be made mandatory."

SIX-MAN BOARD MEETS TO DRAFT LEGISLATIVE AID FOR RAILWAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and D. B. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The railway labor union representatives met in Washington to confer with executives of the railroads in solving the financial difficulties that harass them.

1. The placing of all forms of transportation under the eyes of a single Federal agency.

2. Adoption of a new method of servicing, providing for unit of light-weight, speedy equipment which would make possible more units of transportation and private industry, failed of passage.

Mr. Harrison said that the Committee of Labor investigate and report to Congress upon the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which may tend to discriminate unfair or inequitable discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining or retaining employment in public service or private industry, and whether or not such age is a factor in determining the efficiency of men and women and the effect of the pension systems and group and private compensation insurance upon the employment of the older worker.

"The question of discharging workers after reaching a certain age or of refusing them employment because they had an objectionable age has been the cause of great concern for many years.

"The Executive Council favors such an investigation and it is the intention to have the resolution reintroduced at the next session of Congress."

A. F. of L. Plans Probe of Employers Policy of Blacklisting Aged Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"No move when the public wants to move."

2. Authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix a base rate that would work in prosperous as well as in lean times and be high enough to enable for the railroads to create adequate reserves in liquid assets, equivalent to three times the annual fixed charges, before being permitted to pay dividends. The dividends themselves would be held to a reasonable figure.

4. Consolidation of railroads, voluntary at first, but compulsory after a probationary period of ten years.

It was estimated that about 375,000 workers in the industry would receive increased wages ranging from two to 16 cents an hour under the proposed wage.

Plants having government contracts of $10,000 or more will be affected. It was stated that about 95 per cent of the industry would come under the decree.

Hearings on the proposed minimum rates will be held before they become effective.

The 40 cents minimum would apply in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia. All other states in the Union and Columbia would fall in the 62½ cents class.

Flint Preacher Urges Organization Of Auto Workers in A. F. of L. Union

Rev. Paul Coleman Says Not More Than 6,000 Out of 40,000 Employes Belong to Affiliate of Lewis' C. I. O.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A strong recommendation that the American Federation of Labor take steps to organize the automobile workers in Flint, Michigan, was made by Rev. Paul Coleman of that city in an address to a labor mass convention here of the A. F. of L. in Houston, Texas.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., introduced Mrs. Coleman as "a very dear friend" who comes from Flint, Michigan, and had been very closely associated with developments which have taken place in connection with the organization of automobile workers. He is a laborer and a church located in Flint, in no way a member of our union or connected with the organization, except that he has a deep and sympathetic interest in the seven dollar a day men and is trying to be as fair as he can therein impartially."

Auto Workers Lack Organization

"I am very much interested in the problem of the automobile workers," Mr. Coleman said. "I have come to you, bringing greetings from 40,000 unorganized automobile workers in the city of Flint. Between two and six thousand of these automobile workers are affiliated with a movement known as the Committee for Industrial Organization. No man with ordinary intelligence would be so naive as to call that movement an organization. It is not organized. It does not have cohesion. It is a movement of the masses, not of men.

Reviewing the endeavor of the American Federation of Labor to organize the auto workers some years ago, Mr. Coleman continued:

"Now the men are very craft conscious. The United Automobile Workers of America is disintegrating so rapidly that it is pitiful. The men are also organization conscious, and they come to me, not by scores but by the hundreds, and say, 'We want some sort of an organization.'

"Week before last, from one department of the Buick plant there came a petition with the signatures of 800 former members of the United Automobile Workers of America, calling for assistance in setting up an independent organization. I took that petition and to these men the failures of independent organizations, because they will not be in accord with the demands of that area.

An American Labor Union Is Needed

"I come to you to plead with you as representatives of the American Federation of Labor to come into the Michigan area and say to these men, 'We are now to give you the kind of organization you need, an American organization'—don't forget that, gentlemen, an American organization.

"The men are conscious that they need that kind of an organization and I believe you can give it to them. You have a certain inescapable moral obligation to these unorganized men that you cannot evade. Don't try to evade it, gentlemen. I know there have been pleas made for peace, and no one loves peace any more than I because I am a clergyman, I am a preacher, and I want peace, but I don't want peace that will mean suicide in the end.

"I am pleading with your President to see that representatives of these various craft groups send organizers into the Michigan area and give us a real, bona fide, conservative American organization of American workingmen in the automobile field. I will give you all the help I possibly can in that direction."

A. F. of L. Favors 30-Year Optional Retirement for Government Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

proved and broadened in its scope and usefulness by amendatory legislation. It is—

"Whereas, This beneficient Law would be more effective and also more efficient if retirement were optional with each employe after thirty years of service and provisions made for widows and deceased annuitants; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in keeping with the requirements of service needs the American Federation of Labor favors the adoption made in previous conventions and instructs its Executive Council to cooperate with affiliated Government employes' organizations to secure the enactment of a thirty-year optional retirement law and a widow's annuity."

Curb on Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Charters Asked by A. F. L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Houston, Texas, strongly criticized the practices of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of issuing the "equivalent of national charters" to groups of workers in Canada in conflict with the jurisdiction of national unions with the American Federation of Labor.

The practice of the Congress of issuing charters to central labor bodies in Canada was condemned by the A. F. of L. and was also condemned.

The matter was brought before the convention by resolutions introduced by Delegate John F. Cauley of the Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union.

The convention adopted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"The hearings before your committee indicate that most unfortunate condition within the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, due to the influence of the Catholic C. T. C. and the Communist Party. The testimony given to your committee indicates that for over a year it has been practically impossible to secure considerations of issues pertaining to the attitude of the Provincial legislatures of Canada without the Congress acting, which, in their opinion, was fostered and shaped by C. I. O. and Communist influence.

"Further testimony indicates that the Congress has granted the equivalent of national charters to workers in Canada in conflict with the jurisdiction of existing international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"It has also developed it was issuing charters to Central Labor Councils without consultation, advice or approval of the American Federation of Labor. This has raised the serious question of the control of such Central Labor Unions, as well as the National Unions chartered by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"Your committee is convinced that unless this condition is speedily remedied, vital injury will be done to the legitimate trade union movement in Canada and to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress itself.

"Your committee believes that under existing conditions in Canada, the Executive Council should issue instructions that every Central Labor Union composed of unions of affiliated organizations must hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor in addition to any charters as it may receive from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"These instructions embrace likewise instructions to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress that it cannot issue charters to any local or Federal union, or any group of any kind, without first application for charter first having received the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"And with the further understanding that all charters heretofore issued by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, or those hereafter to be issued, may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor under conditions and circumstances which would justify such action."

Teamsters Aid Sick And Injured Members

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The tangible benefits which members during the months, one member received $50 and eight were paid $25 each, making total disbursements for the month of $590 in benefits.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES ARE SET FOR STEEL INDUSTRY WORKERS

Public Contracts Board Fixes 62½ Cents for All Areas but the South, Where 45 Cent Rate Is Decreed.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A minimum wage for the steel industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 41½ cents an hour for thirty-six States and 41 cents an hour for twelve Southern States was proposed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who followed the recommendation of the Public Contracts Board.

It was estimated that about 375,000 workers in the industry would receive increased wages ranging from two to 16 cents an hour under the proposed wage.

Plants having government contracts of $10,000 or more will be affected. It was stated that about 95 per cent of the industry would come under the decree.

Hearings on the proposed minimum rates will be held before they become effective.

The 40 cents minimum would apply in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia. All other states in the Union and Columbia would fall in the 62½ cents class.

In addition to the wage minima the Public Contracts Board recommended that further studies be made of the following subjects:

Minimum wages paid in the manufacture of tin plate, tin mill black plate and terne plate.

The position of smaller companies in the competition for government business.

The effect of the prevailing minimum wage found in the South on the competition in the industry for the government business.

The board also recommended that an allowance be made in the determination of the minimum wage rates for the steel industry "for the employment of apprentices at wages less than the prevailing minimum wages, provided that the employer has on file an active indenture entered into in accordance with the studies of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship."

Under the mandatory provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, firms that furnish steel supplies to the Government are required to apply the eight-hour day and five-day week, furnish sanitary and safe working conditions, employ no boys under 16 years and girls under 18 years or convict labor. Sweatshop and homework are banned and "kickback" practices, whereby employes are required to return a portion of their wages to the employer as the price of the job, are prohibited.

BENEFITS PAID OUT TO UNION MEMBERS EXCEED $27,000,000

A. F. of L. Convention Gives High Tribute to Beneficial Activities of National and International Unions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Strong commendation of the responsibility assumed by national and international unions in protecting their members against the hazards of industry and life was made by the report of the Executive Council to the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

In commenting on the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council that total amount set forth in this report of benefits paid to members of organized labor, many millions of dollars more were paid by organizations not reporting and by local unions chartered by international unions which pay benefits to members from the benefit funds for the protection of their membership.

The amounts of the various benefits listed in the Council's report were as follows:

Death Benefits	$13,390,755.34
Sick Benefits	2,277,903.06
Unemployment Benefits	1,971,139.45
Old Age Benefits	4,600,656.04
Disability Benefits	2,623,918.20
Miscellaneous	2,547,461.60
Total	$27,111,225.46

"Tis vast sum of benefits paid," said:

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"The report of the Executive Council to the Houston Convention related our efforts to negotiate peace with the succession group through an agreement which would provide for the adjustment of the issues that must be settled.

"Following the Denver Convention representatives of both groups agreed upon a formula only to have the proposal rejected by the leaders of the succession group. That effort to take up the dispute where we left off a year ago, to meet and to confer again and again without commitment and without reservations.

Rights Must Be Preserved

"We want to negotiate peace—peace that provides the basis for unity and democratic control of the organization of peace, as we well realize, carries with it responsibility of assuring the rights of those concerned, together with the machinery for meeting problems that arise from day to day so that the spirit and structure of unity can be preserved.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is charged with responsibility for carrying out the policy of conferences to reach a mutually satisfactory basis of uniting peace, not surrender of our rights."

Consumers' Cooperation Approved By American Federation of Labor

"By Giving Back to the Consumer the Profits Accumulated in Doing Business, Cooperatives Equalize the Distribution of Income and Increase Buying Power, Thus Helping to Prevent the Economic Unbalance of Large Wealth Accumulated in the Hands of the Few," A. F. of L. Convention Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Houston, Texas, endorsed Consumers' Cooperation. The report of the Executive Council to the convention also made numerous gentle are returned to those who patronize them, thus giving about a more equal distribution of income and helping to prevent the economic unbalance of large wealth accumulated in the hands of a few."

Sales of Cooperatives Increase

The convention approved the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on consumer cooperation.

"The past year has been a time of growing sales volume in consumers' cooperatives," the report said. "Evidence of growing interest in cooperatives on the part of trade unionists," the report said.

"The sales of six leading cooperative wholesales which supply products to retail cooperatives, increased 22 per cent in 1937 as compared with 1936. It is significant that such an increase should have occurred in a year when business generally was declining and also increased its volume by only 12 per cent and retail trade by only 9 per cent.

Lots of Literature Requested

"Your committee believes that under existing conditions in Canada, the Executive Council should issue instructions that every Central Labor Union composed of unions of affiliated organizations must hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor in addition to any charters as it may receive from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

"These instructions embrace likewise instructions to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress that it cannot issue charters to any local or Federal union, or any group of any kind, without first application for charter first having received the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

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A.F.L. Seeks Labor Peace, Green Says

(Continued from Page 1)

sing jurisdictions, rights in union benefit systems, financing, etc., can be solved when the will to unity can prevail.

"The difficulties and embarrassments growing out of dual organization and conflicting dual policies are increasing and multiply the responsibility of whatever interest blocks the way to action.

"Those union officials and organizations who were educated and disciplined in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor cannot free themselves from the associations that only disciplined, coordinated action can protect and maintain the interests and welfare of the wage-earners of this country.

Secession Jeopardizes Union Interests

"There is but one who does not realize that the traditions and union interests of their membership are jeopardized by secession from the American Federation of Labor. Disruptive policies and programs always attract those whose stock in trade is devotion to radical theories and propaganda. Those interested in changing our social institutions are not concerned upon Labor's hour of need as their opportunity.

"Not only have trade unions been embarrassed and handicapped in performing their legitimate duties and functions, but employers who wished to develop sound and permanent practices of collective bargaining and government administrators have been charged with doing even-handed justice to all.

"Multiplicity of counsel provided apparently easy avenues for those seeking escape from the proposals of the American Federation of Labor with the established traditions of responsible dealings in the interests of Labor.

Right Is to Prevail

"The report of the Executive Council to the Houston Convention related our efforts to negotiate peace with the secession group through an agreement which would provide for the adjustment of the issues that must be settled.

"Following the Denver Convention representatives of both groups agreed upon a formula only to have the proposal rejected by the leaders of the secession group. That effort to take up the dispute where we left off a year ago, to meet and to confer again and again without commitment and without reservations.

Rights Must Be Preserved

"We want to negotiate peace—peace that provides the basis for unity and democratic control of the organization of peace, as we well realize, carries with it responsibility of assuring the rights of those concerned, together with the machinery for meeting problems that arise from day to day so that the spirit and structure of unity can be preserved.

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10 Million Workers Are Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

seasonal increase for September in manufacturing employment, the Bureau said this year was 3.7 per cent. It is striking that the decline has been spread over nearly all fields of industrial activity, showing that recovery is not confined to a few industries. Factories, mines, railroads, wholesale and retail stores all show declines in employment alike.

Trade figures for early October forecast a continuation of this rapid upward trend. Further employment increases are expected in most industries. Our report for twenty-four cities shows employment gains in seventeen, declining in only six, and no change in one.

Business Gains Noted

"Improving business has also been shown by the Bureau's survey of factories in October. The New York Times' weekly index on October 15 stood 3.7 per cent above the previous week's average, and reached the highest point for any week since November, 1937. Such increases in workers' income are accompanying this business revival and giving a demand for goods which will add to the recovery momentum already started.

"Business revival is still young, however, and it will be many months before the 3,000,000 who lost their jobs in this recession will be back at work.

WPA employment in September, 1938, was more that double that of last year.

In the week of September 24, 2,120,000 persons on WPA rolls compared with 1,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

In August there were 4,000,000 on relief compared to 1,377,000 in August last year."

Unemployment in Trade Unions

With regard to the per cent of union members unemployed and working on part time in the United States during October, the Federation gave the following figures:

ALL TRADES	Unemployed	Time
Building Trades	32	18
Metal Trades	26	20
Printing Trades	12	20
All Other Trades	17	20

Comparing the per cent of unemployed trade union members for the last three years, the report submitted the following figures:

All Trades—October, 1938, 15 per cent; October, 1937, 12 per cent; October, 1936, 12 per cent.

Building Trades—October, 1938, 32 per cent; October, 1937, 23 per cent; October, 1936, 19 per cent.

Metal Trades—October, 1938, 26 per cent; October, 1937, 10 per cent; October, 1936, 8 per cent.

Printing Trades—October, 1938, 12 per cent; October, 1937, 8 per cent; October, 1936, 10 per cent.

All Other Trades—October, 1938, 17 per cent; October, 1937, 10 per cent; October, 1936, 9 per cent.

GROUP INSURANCE ADOPTED BY STATE EMPLOYES UNION

Agnew, Calif. (AFLWNS)—The Agnew Chapter of State, County and Municipal Employees Union No. 14-4 has adopted a plan of group insurance and taken out a policy with an indemnity corporation under which each member will secure hospitalization, operation expenses, medical fees and other services in case of sickness or accident.

ROOFERS UNIONS THRIVE IN PHOENIX AND TUCSON

Phoenix, Ariz. (AFLWNS)—Organization work promoted by the United States Tile and Composition Roofers, Deck and Waterproof Workers Association is marching steadily forward in this area. Phoenix Local No. 125, chartered in 1937 with 30 members, is reported to have a 180 per cent coverage here. All of the shops are now working under contract but all of them employ union mechanics exclusively.

Plans are now under way for construction of a headquarters building soon, where the basis for the union has been laid by three representatives of the Phoenix local.

A.F.L. Metal Miners Union Booms in Jerome, Arizona

Jerome, Ariz. (AFLWNS)—Membership in the Jerome Miners Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Western Federation of Miners, has been applied for membership in the Metal Trades Council.

The union has jurisdiction over miners and smelter men not eligible for other skilled crafts. Union officials report that the organization has approximately 200 members, and that about 150 other skilled craftsmen are organized in the district, making the percentage of organized workmen a major portion of the mine and smelter workers.